

HOMEOPATHIC PRINCIPLES

A book on the study of homeopathic principles in disease conditions and how to cure them by homeopathy

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Homeopathic Principles

The principle of homeopathy lies in minute(small) doses and infinitesimal potency of medicine. The sources of medicines are plant alkaloids, acids, nosodes or some insect poisons ;

Biochemic medicines might contain salts of different minerals. The medicines are prepared as mother tinctures or alcoholic dilutions. The absorption of medicine starts in mouth sublingually , then through the gastro-intestinal tract (GI Tract), it gets absorbed in villi of the intestine.

The alcohol in the dilutions is a vehicle needed for potentization and absorption medicines in the body.

The process of potentization is mixing of alcohol with drug and giving succussions to the mixture in the bottle to activate the latent ingredient in drug.

The medicine thus formed by calculated, repeated succussions contains only minute(small) quantities of drug, Avogadro number theory, as explained later in the chapter.

The action of medicine is such that if the cells of the bodies can absorb alcohol with medicines, the ethanol(alcohol) helps in assimilation and treatment if diseases.

The cells contains nucleus and mitochondria. The mitochondria produces ATP(adenosine triphosphate) during the Tricarboxylic Acid cycle(TCA). The by-products include ethanol and succinyl CoA. The ethanol added in medicines as vehicles in homeopathy, can be potentially able to stimulate TCA(tricarboxylic acid cycle) production.

This succinyl CoA helps in the formation of heme in the hemoglobin. Thus, the energy and hemoglobin requirements are fulfilled along with the ability to body to receive the medicines at the target cells of the body. The target cells are activated and it appears to aggravate slightly the symptoms (called homeopathic aggravation – similia similibus curanter) which is considered to be health sign.

Spectroscopy proves active substances in 9th Centesimal dilution.

Spectrogram- shows the physical properties of medicines. With this,

→ **Acetylcholine**

→ **Hormones of sympathetic and parasympathetic were discovered.**

Spectroscopy is a branch of science which deals with the determination of the structure of compound through interactions of electromagnetic radiation with the matter.

In crude doses, medicines invariably produces aggravation preceding amelioration. Hence, the reduction in dose is required which is ensured by dilution or trituration employing an inert medium.

The method of potentisation or dynamisation is used to reduce the medicine to its sub-physiological state, and its latent medicinal properties are unfolded by these methods.

Avogadro number hypothesis proves that a constant, that is called Avogadro's number is the number denoting number

of atoms or molecules in a gram mol of substance. A 'mol' is defined as the International System of Units(SI) as avogadro's number of particles of any kind of substance.

A theory postulates that a particle of mass 'm' moves in a certain plane 'P' due to a force 'F' where magnitude is constant and whose vector rotates in what plane with a constant angular velocity 'w'.

Employing Thomson model, the radius of a hydrogen atom and the wavelength of emitted light of the ionisation energy of the atom is known to be equal to

$$E=13.6\text{eV}$$

The energy by which alpha particle is deflected called kinetic energy in a stationery nucleus.

Proton and electron in an atom move by this kinetic energy. This is the basis of Spectroscopy.

Spectroscopy is a branch of science, which deals with the determination of the structure of a compound through the

interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter.

Electromagnetic spectrum is the range stretching from cosmic rays at one end to radiowaves at the other. This contains increasing wavelengths at decreasing frequencies. This theory depends on rotational and vibrational energies of atoms and molecules.

One atom is too small or even the atoms are too small for an individual to measure out in lab.

A mol of a substance is equal to gram-formula or the gram-molar mass. This sums equals the sum of all the masses of all the elements in the formula of substance. Using this information, it is possible to calculate the concentration of solution or prepare desired concentrations.

This theory is used to make homeopathic dilutions and mother tinctures, by succussions and trituration.

In biochemic and salt preparation of medicines, following principles are in use –

Precipitation- When a solution of a substance in a liquid vehicle is mixed with that of another substance in solution, whereby a new insoluble solid is formed, and separates out of the mixed solution. The solid thus formed, is called the precipitate.

Resinoids- Are precipitates in powder form. Usually, these resinoids are the 'active' ingredients of plants, from which the precipitate is formed.

Sedimentation- A process of allowing insoluble heavy solid substances; held in liquid or solution to settle at the bottom of container vessel.

After infection by microbes, body's immune system develops antibodies, Immunoglobins, neutrophils and lymphocytes.

These cause phagocytosis or lysosomal action on microbes, by releasing enzymes through granules of their cytoplasm(eg. Lymphocytic granules)

These granules facilitate chemotaxis (inflammation).

The stem cells for Neutrophils and Lymphocytes are formed in bone marrow. From bone marrow pool, they reach blood ; from there through diapedesis, they go out of intra-vascular compartment (emigration) and enter the tissues to constitute tissue pool.

Homeopathic medicines stimulate the antibody production to raise immunity. The minute dose(small) acts as low quantity of antigen to generate antibodies and produce immunity in body.

The body considers it as immunity boosting agent that causes phagocytosis, antibacterial and lysosomal action.

The spleen, bone marrow, thymus, tonsils , unencapsulated lymphoid tissue lining the respiratory, alimentary tract, are the immune systems of the body.

The ethanol mixed with medicines get absorbed sublingually and in the lining of alimentary tract to help medicine reach the target organ.

Each medicine is mixed with alcohol(ethanol) individually to act a certain way on body as per their target-specific action.

Glycosylated biological agents such as nosodes can be detrimental for inducing transcription and translation.

The healthy cells are produced after recovery of disease by the medicine action, are also ready for normal mitotic division, including the increased dietary absorption and mitotic capabilities of cells.

Homeopathic medicines help cure inflammation, has anti-microbial and anti-bacterial properties, hence explained herewith.

The specific alkaloids and acids from which the medicines are prepared have certain active substance targeting a particular kind of cell in the diseased organ , targeted by those medicines. They change the pH of the cells in tissues .

Alkaloids are usually organic compounds that mostly contain nitrogen atoms. In addition to carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen, they may contain oxygen, sulfur, and rarely phosphorus.

Usual sources of medicines are plants , animals, bacteria and fungi. They usually have antibacterial, antimalarial and vasodialatory effects. They also provide nitrogen, carbon to form amino-acid peptides, proteins, nucleotides, nucleic acids, amines .

Acids are also used as medicines, in potentised forms.

Some organic and inorganic compounds are as follows-

Some dicotyledonous and monocotyledon plants are used to prepare alkaloids.

Acids are compounds, usually containing hydrogen.

Base- an oxide or hydroxide of metals(or non-metals)

Fixed oils- are esters of glycerol(or glycerine) and fatty acids eg. Oleic acid, Stearic, Palmitic acids etc.

Esters- Organic compounds formed by reaction between acids and alcohols; corresponding to inorganic acids.

Organic substances contain elements carbon, hydrogen and often oxygen , nitrogen etc.

Optical Rotation

It is the angle at which the plane of polarization of light is rotated when polarized light pass as through a layer of liquid.

Specific Gravity

It indicates how many times a given volume of that substance is heavier or lighter than equal volume of water.

Lastly, I would add that some scientists argue that water, ammonia, amines and aldehydes in both gas and liquid forms are absorbed by hydrophilic cell surfaces, where the activated carbon in these substances can be helpful in microporous and hydrophilic cell surface to absorb them despite the fact that hydrocarbons are non-polar.

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